

# VIBRATIONAL CONSTANTS FOR TRIATOMIC MOLECULES FROM FOURTH-ORDER PERTURBATION THEORY



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# Previous Work

- Nielsen et al.:
  - Analytical derivation of 4<sup>th</sup> order ro-vibrational energies using the contact transformation (van Vleck perturbation theory).
  - No known numerical implementations – notation is tricky at best.
- Sibert and McCoy:
  - Numerical contact transformation up to very high order – flexible to various starting approximation (Morse, self-consistent, etc.)
  - Only force field contributions to  $H^{[2]}$ ,  $H^{[3]}$ , etc. – no Coriolis terms, ro-vibrational energies.

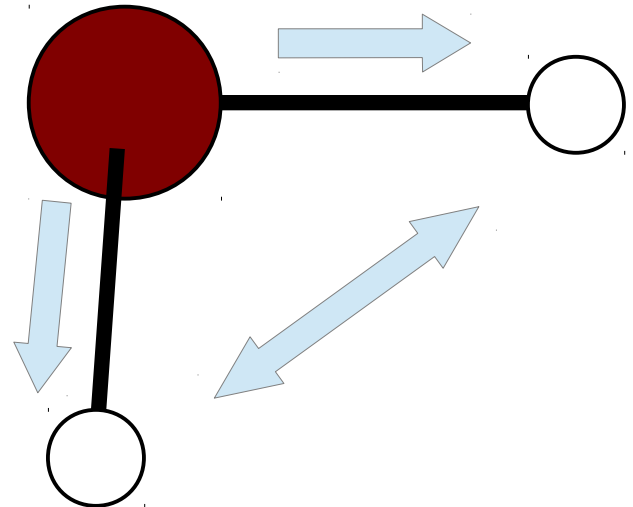
# Harmonic Approximation:

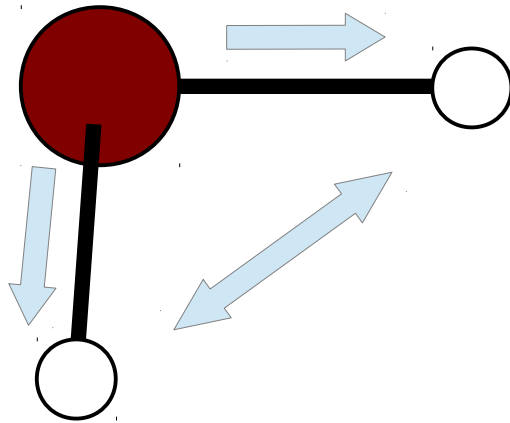
$$\begin{aligned}
 E &= T + V \\
 &= T + V_0 + \sum_i V_i' x_i + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{ij} V_{ij}'' x_i x_j + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{ijk} V_{ijk}''' x_i x_j x_k + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Rotate coordinates  
to diagonalize  $V''_{ij}$

$$E = T + V_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \omega_i q_i^2$$

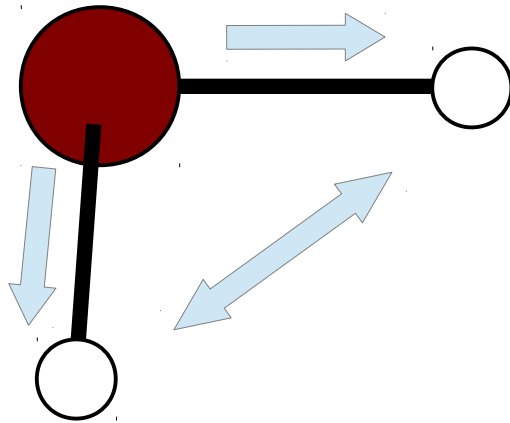
Only “internal” DOFs  
have non-zero  $\omega_i$





For general  
molecules:

$$\begin{aligned}
 E = & \sum_i \omega_i \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) + G_0 + \sum_{i \leq j} x_{ij} \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( n_j + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 & + \sum_i \tilde{\omega}_i \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \sum_{i \leq j \leq k} y_{ijk} \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( n_j + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( n_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$



For general molecules:

Harmonic

VPT2 (exact for Morse oscillator)

$$\begin{aligned}
 E = & \sum_i \omega_i \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) + G_0 + \sum_{i \leq j} x_{ij} \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( n_j + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 & + \sum_i \tilde{\omega}_i \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \sum_{i \leq j \leq k} y_{ijk} \left( n_i + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( n_j + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( n_k + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

VPT4

# The Watson Vibrational Hamiltonian

Vibrational “angular momentum”. Vibrations combine and couple to rotation.

$$\pi_\alpha = \sum_{ij} \zeta_{ij}^\alpha q_i p_j$$

$$\hat{V} = \sum_i \frac{\omega_i}{2} q_i^2 + \sum_{ijk} \frac{\phi_{ijk}}{6} q_i q_j q_k + \sum_{ijkl} \frac{\phi_{ijkl}}{24} q_i q_j q_k q_l + \dots$$

$$\hat{H} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\alpha\beta} \mu_{\alpha\beta} \pi_\alpha \pi_\beta + \hat{T} + \hat{V} + \hat{U}$$

Mass-dependent potential from instantaneous mass distribution (usually neglected)

Instantaneous inverse moment-of-inertia tensor.

Vibrations change the mass distribution and hence the moments of inertia (and even the principal axes).

$$\frac{1}{2} \mu_{\alpha\beta} = B_e^\alpha \delta_{\alpha\beta} - \sum_i B_e^\alpha B_e^\beta a_i^{\alpha\beta} q_i + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{\gamma ij} B_e^\alpha B_e^\beta B_e^\gamma a_i^{\alpha\gamma} a_j^{\gamma\beta} q_i q_j + \dots$$

Hamiltonian expanded in perturbation series,  
order = # of p's and q's – 2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{H} = & \left[ \sum_i \frac{\omega_i}{2} (q_i^2 + p_i^2) \right] + \lambda \left[ \sum_{ijk} \frac{\phi_{ijk}}{6} q_i q_j q_k \right] \\
 & + \lambda^2 \left[ \sum_{ijkl} \frac{\phi_{ijkl}}{24} q_i q_j q_k q_l + \sum_{\alpha ijkl} B_e^\alpha \zeta_{ij}^\alpha \zeta_{kl}^\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\omega_j \omega_l}{\omega_i \omega_k}} q_i p_j q_k p_l \right] \\
 & + \lambda^3 \left[ \sum_{ijklm} \frac{\phi_{ijklm}}{120} q_i q_j q_k q_l q_m - \sum_{\alpha \beta ijklm} B_e^\alpha B_e^\beta a_m^{\alpha \beta} \zeta_{ij}^\alpha \zeta_{kl}^\beta \sqrt{\frac{\omega_j \omega_l}{\omega_i \omega_k}} q_m q_i p_j q_k p_l \right] \\
 & + \lambda^4 \left[ \sum_{ijklmn} \frac{\phi_{ijklmn}}{720} q_i q_j q_k q_l q_m q_n + \frac{3}{4} \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma ijklmn} B_e^\alpha B_e^\beta B_e^\gamma a_m^{\alpha \gamma} a_n^{\gamma \beta} \zeta_{ij}^\alpha \zeta_{kl}^\beta \sqrt{\frac{\omega_j \omega_l}{\omega_i \omega_k}} q_m q_n q_i p_j q_k p_l \right] \\
 & + \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Hamiltonian expanded in perturbation series,  
order = # of p's and q's – 2:

Harmonic part  
(diagonal)

$$\begin{aligned}
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 + & \lambda^2 \left[ \sum_{ijkl} \frac{\phi_{ijkl}}{24} q_i q_j q_k q_l + \sum_{\alpha ijkl} B_e^\alpha \zeta_{ij}^\alpha \zeta_{kl}^\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\omega_j \omega_l}{\omega_i \omega_k}} q_i p_j q_k p_l \right] \\
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 + & \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

Terms from Taylor expansion of V
 Terms from expansion of  $\mu_{\alpha\beta} \pi_\alpha \pi_\beta$  (Coriolis terms)



# Rayleigh-Schrödinger PT

Assume a solution to:  $\hat{H}^{[0]}|\Psi_i^{[0]}\rangle = E_i^{[0]}|\Psi_i^{[0]}\rangle$  (Harmonic Oscillator)

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$$\longrightarrow E_i^{[1]} = \langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle, \quad |\Psi_i^{[1]}\rangle = \sum_k' |\Psi_k^{[0]}\rangle \frac{\langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]}}$$

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Assume a solution up to:  $E_i^{[n-1]}, \quad |\Psi_i^{[n-1]}\rangle$

$$\longrightarrow E_i^{[n]} = \sum_{m=1}^n \langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[m]} | \Psi_i^{[n-m]} \rangle$$

“Renormalization” terms

$$|\Psi_i^{[n]}\rangle = \sum_k' |\Psi_k^{[0]}\rangle \frac{\sum_{m=1}^n \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[m]} | \Psi_i^{[n-m]} \rangle - \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} E_i^{[m]} \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \Psi_i^{[n-m]} \rangle}{E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
E_i^{[4]} = & \sum'_{klm} \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_l^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_l^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_m^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_m^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_a^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_l^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_m^{[0]})} \\
& + 2 \sum'_{kl} \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_l^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_l^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_l^{[0]})} \\
& + \sum'_{kl} \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_l^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_l^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_l^{[0]})} \\
& + 2 \sum'_k \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[3]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]}} + \sum'_k \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]}} \\
& + \boxed{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[4]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle} - E_i^{[2]} \sum'_k \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})^2}
\end{aligned}$$

$p, q \propto n^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , so  $q^6$  gives an  $n^3$  dependence ( $y_{ijk}$ ),  
 with additional  $n$  dependence ( $\tilde{\omega}_i$ )  
 after cancellation

$$\begin{aligned}
E_i^{[4]} = & \sum_{klm}' \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_l^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_l^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_m^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_m^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_a^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_l^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_m^{[0]})} \\
& + \left\{ \begin{aligned} & 2 \sum_{kl}' \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_l^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_l^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_l^{[0]})} \\ & + \sum_{kl}' \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_l^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_l^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})(E_i^{[0]} - E_l^{[0]})} \end{aligned} \right. \\
& + 2 \sum_k' \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[3]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]}} + \sum_k' \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[2]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]}} \\
& + \langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[4]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle - \underbrace{E_i^{[2]} \sum_k' \frac{\langle \Psi_i^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_k^{[0]} \rangle \langle \Psi_k^{[0]} | \hat{H}^{[1]} | \Psi_i^{[0]} \rangle}{(E_i^{[0]} - E_k^{[0]})^2}}_{\text{}}
\end{aligned}$$

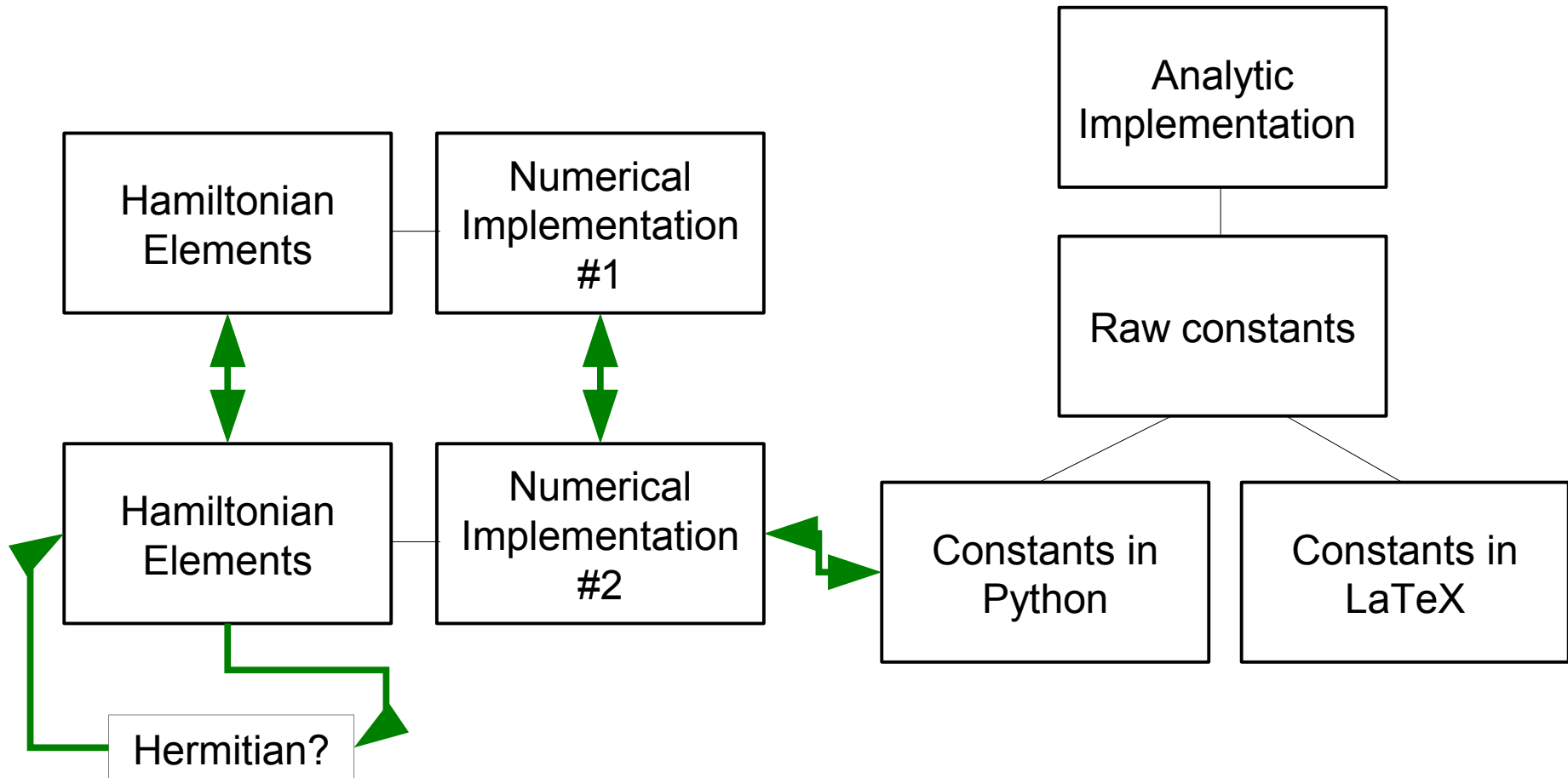
$p, q \propto n^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , higher powers of q and p are reduced to  $n^3$  or  $n$  dependence by cancellation within and between terms



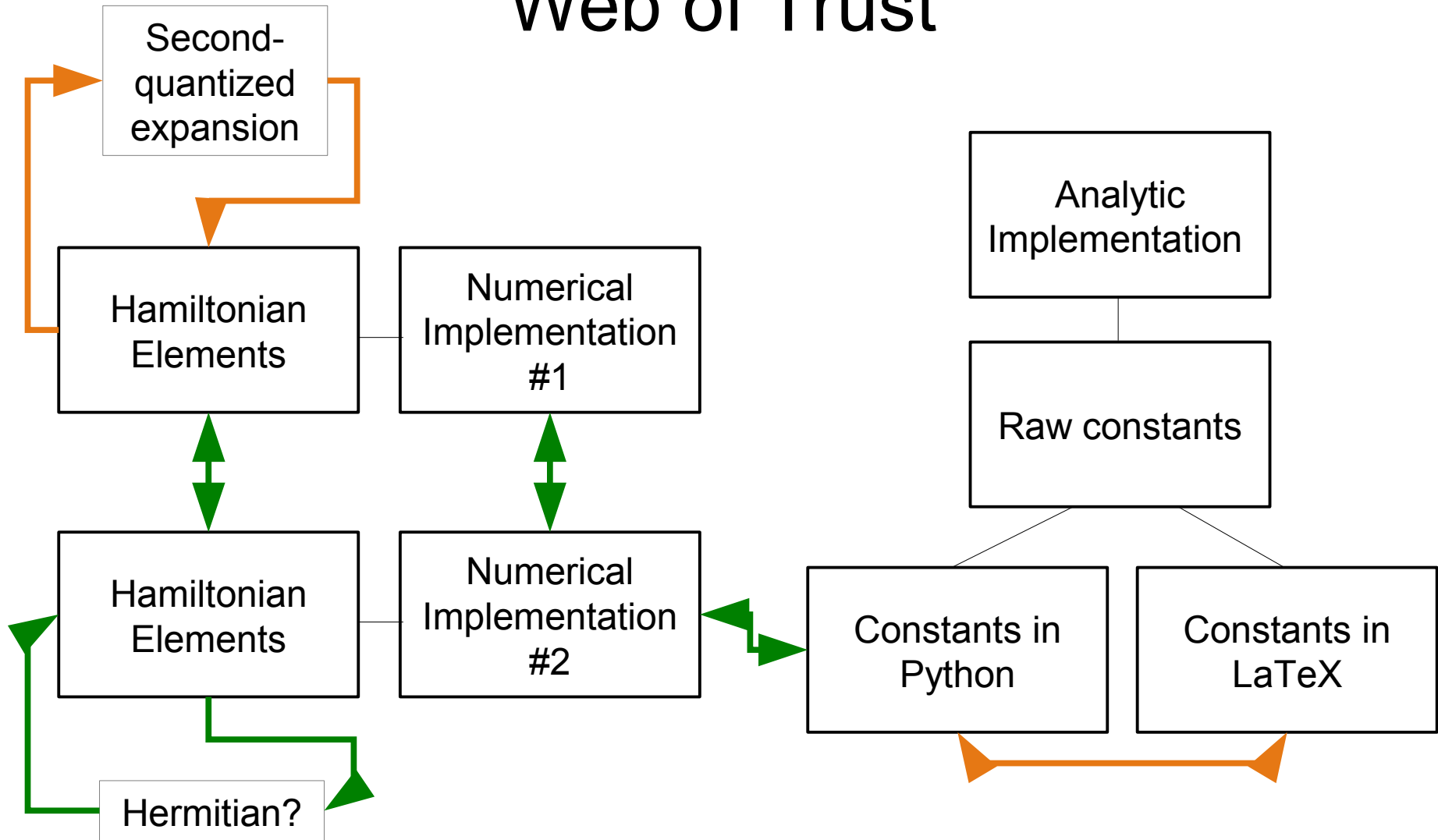




# “Web of Trust”



# “Web of Trust”



# Resonances

$$(\Delta(x,y,z) = (x+y+z)(x-y-z)(y-x-z)(z-x-y))$$

$$-\frac{\phi_{ijj}\phi_{ijk}^2\phi_{ikk}\omega_j\omega_k^2(3\omega_k^6 - 21\omega_j^2\omega_k^4 + \dots - 32\omega_i^6)}{2(4\omega_j^2 - \omega_i^2)(\omega_k^2 - \omega_j^2)\Delta(\omega_k, \omega_j, 2\omega_i)\Delta(\omega_k, \omega_j, \omega_i)}$$

**Fermi** resonances:

$$\begin{aligned}\omega_i &\sim 2\omega_j \\ \omega_i &\sim \omega_j + \omega_k\end{aligned}$$

**Darling-Dennison** resonances:

$$\begin{aligned}2\omega_i &\sim 2\omega_j & \omega_i &\sim 3\omega_j \\ 2\omega_i &\sim \omega_j + \omega_k & \omega_i &\sim \omega_j + 2\omega_k \\ \omega_i + \omega_j &\sim \omega_k + \omega_l & \omega_i &\sim \omega_j + \omega_k + \omega_l\end{aligned}$$

# Why VPT4?

VPT2 is exact for a Morse oscillator and hence very good for most stretching motions, but can have trouble with bending and other anharmonic non-Morse motions.

VPT4 seems to systematically improve bending frequencies:

CCSD(T)/ANO2	VPT2 (error)	VPT4 (error)	Expt. <sup>a</sup>
<b>HNO</b>	1506.5 (5.7)	1503.9 (3.1)	1500.8
<b>HOF</b>	1353.9 (10.5)	1362.4 (1.0)	1363.4
<b>H<sub>2</sub>O</b>	1600.9 (6.3)	1598.9 (4.0)	1594.6
<b>HCO</b>	1086.2 (5.4)	1084.0 (3.2)	1080.8

a) NIST Chemistry WebBook, NIST Standard Reference Database Number 69

# Future Work

- U (pseudopotential) terms missing from VPT2 may be important when going to VPT4.
- $\tilde{\omega}_i$  equations need to be derived.
- Current constants are limited to triatomics (3 vibrational modes). The numerical implementation is not limited, however.

# Acknowledgements



Dr. John Stanton



Justin Gong



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**



C++

Maxima

